Tri-Weekly......\$5 00 Weekly..... 2 00 To Clubs or Individuals, subscribing to five or more copies-One-third column ... 1 year ... 18 00

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One column ... 1 year ... 50 00

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" " ... 6 months ... 20 00

" " ... 6 months ... 20 00 All advertising for a less time than three months, will be at the usual rates-\$1 per square for the first three insertions, and twenty-five cents for

each subsequent issue. BED Letters on business should be addressed to JOHN SHAW, Sentinel office, Washington.

BY RAILROAD DIRECT THE WEST. Time between Washington and Wheeling but 17 1-3 hours!

Running time between Washington and Cincin nati 27 hours!! Through Tickets and Baggage Checks o be had in Washington!!

RALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD HAVING greatly improved its Western connections now offers the fullest inducements to travellers between Washington, Baltimore, and all portions of the West, the Northwest and the Southwest and the Southwest.
The connection between the trains from Wash

The connection between the trains from Washington and the trains bound west from Baltimore is always promptly made at the Washington Junction (lately called the Relay House) 9 miles from Baltimore. This is the only change of cars required between Washington and the Ohio river. Baggage is checked through to Wheeling at the Washington station, and rechecked and transferred there, (with the passengers) without charge, for those holding through tickets for points beyond. The connecting trains leave Washington daily at 6 a.m. and 4½ p.m. On Sundays at the latter

hour only.

At Wheeling direct connection is made with the trains of the CENTRAL OHIO RAILROAD, run ning from Bellairre on the Ohio, near Wheeling, through Canibridge, Zanesville and Newark, to through Cambridge, Zanesville and Newark, to COLUMBUS. These trains connect at Newark with the cars of the Newark Mansheld and Sand, usky Railroad for Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, etc.

At Columbus the C. O. Railroad trains connect with the fast trains of the Little Miami Railroad to Xenia, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, etc. At

to Xenia, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, etc. At Xenia (on Luttle Miami Railroad) connection is formed with the trains through Dayton, to INDI ANAPOLIS, Terre Haute, Lafayette, Chicaga Rock Island, St. Louis, etc.

III Passengers holding through tickets for Memphis, Vicksburg, Natches, New Orleans etc. which are also sold at Washington, are transferred at Cincinnati to the Mail Steamers on the Ohio Tickets for Evansville, Cairo, and St. Louis are Tickets for Evansville, Cairo, and St. Louis are

sold by this route.

FOR CLEVELAND, and via Cleveland to Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, etc., tickets are sold, when the Ohio is navigable between Wheeling and

Wellsville (forty miles) where a connection with the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad is made. Travellers are requested to notice that while this is the only route affording through tickets and checks in Washington, it is also the shortest, most speedy, and direct to nearly all the leading points in the great West. The distance from Washing. ton to Cincinnati is but 653 miles, being about 100

miles shorter than by any other route FARE BY THROUGH TICKET FROM WASHINGTON: To Wheeling, \$9 50; Columbus, \$13 65; Dayton, \$15 50; Cincinnati, \$16; Louis vi.le, by railroad, \$18 65; by steamer from Cincinati. \$18; Indianapolis, \$17 50; Cleveland, \$12 15; 10ledo, \$15 80; Detioit, \$15 20; Chicago \$20 65 and \$19 50; St. Louis, \$28 50 and \$25; Memphis \$26; New Orleans, \$31, etc. UP FOR FREDERICK and HARPER'S FER-

RY, MARTINSBURG, BERKLEY SPRINGS, CUMBERLAND, BEDFORD SPRINGS, Piedmont, Oakland, and Fairmount, passengers may leave Washington at 6 a.m. or 44 p.m. For the minor way stations between Baltimore and Wheeling, take 6 a.m. train from Washington. D' For trains to and from Baltimore, Annapolis,

etc., see special advertisements. D For further information, through tickets, &c., apply to THOS. H. PARSONS, Agent at Washington Station. JOHN H. DONE, Washington Station. Master of Transports ion Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Balti vore

### WASHINGTON BRANCH RAILROAD 外物強強領

THE TRAINS Leave Washington at 6 and 8} a. m., and 3 and Leave Baltimore at 42 and 94 a. m., and 3 and

5½ p. m. On Sundays the only train from Baltimore is that leaving at 4½ a. m., and from Washington at 4½ p. m. May 5—tf. T. H. PARSONS, Agent

WINCHESTER MEDICAL COLLEGE. [WINCHESTER, VIRGINIA.]

THE next Annual Session of this Institution will commence on the 1st of October and continue until May following. PACULTY.

Hugh H. McGuire, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Physiology; J. Philip Smith, M. D., Professor of Practice of Medicine and Obstetrics; Alfred B. Tucker, M. D., Professor of Anatomy, Chem-istry, and Materia Medica. Fees for the whole course, \$100; matriculation

fee, \$5; dissecting ticket, (once only,) \$10; diplo-The course pursued is that of daily examinations on the preceding lecture; generally but two and never more than three lectures are delivered

during the day. The study of practical anatomy may be pursued at a trifling expense. Clinical ectures delivered during the session.

By a recent act of the General Assembly, the College educates filteen young men from the State of Virginia, free of all expense for tuition, use of rooms, &c. It is required that applicants should be of good, moral character, and unable to pur-

sue their studies at their own expense. For fur-ALFRED B. TUCKER, M. D., Dean.

A Treatise on Perspective for beginners, sim-plined for the use of juvenile students and amapined for the use of juvenile students and amateurs in architecture, painting. &c.; also adapted for schools and private instructors, fourth edition, revised and enlarged, by George Payne, arust; eighty-six illustrations, 75 cents.

Rudiments of the Art of Building, in the sec-

Rudiments of the Art of Building, in five sections, viz: 1. General principles of construction; 2. Materials used in building; 3. Strength of materials; 4. Use of materials; 5. Working drawings, specifications, and estimates, illustrated with 11 woodents, by Edward Dobson, author of the Railways of Belevium, 47.

ways of Belgium, &c. Elements of Mechanism, elucidating the scientific principles of the practical construction of machines, for the use of schools and students in mechanical engineering, with numerous speci-mens of modern machines remarkable for their utility and ingenuity, illustrated with 243 engrav-ings, by T. Baker, author of Railway Engineering,

Just received, and for sale at the Bookstore of R. FARNHAM, corner of 11th street and Penp-

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VOL. 3.

## Red and Wat Russ R. Kang review reads on the gallouper content

## CITY OF WASHINGTON, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1856.

ilterature, entitle her to high consideration.

ALONZO POTTER."

"Miss Brooke is well known to me as a lady who is entirely capable of conducting successfully the education of young ladies, and in every way worthy of the patronage of parents.

A. DALLAS BACHE."

The Right Rev ALONZO POTTER, D. D.

L. D., Right Rev. G. W. DOANE, D. D., LL. D. Professor A. DALLAS BACHE, Supt. Coast Professor JOSEPH HENRY, See'y of Smith soian Institution. Gen. JOHN MASON, Washington, D. C. WILLIAM W. CORCORAN, Esq. " JOHN S. MEEHAN, Esq., Librarian to Con

ress.
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Court, Pa.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Associate Judge of the S. Court of Penna.

Hon. GEORGE VAIL, M. C., N. Jersey.

Lieut. M. F. MAURY, LL. D., U. S. Obs

tory.
Circulars stating the terms to be had at the principal Book Stores, or of Miss Brooke, No 138 Pa. Avenue.
August 30—3taw1m.

MIDDLETON'S ICE. One price and full supply guarantied.

THE Subscriber, having succeeded in filling all his houses with Ice of a very superior quality, and having the most extensive facilities for conducting the trade, is now fully prepared to make contracts for the ensuing season, and feels confident that the interest of consumers will be

advanced by giving it their attention.

Persons in any part of Washington will be supplied punctually according to contract, either for the season, (viz: from 1st May to 1st October, or for the entire year.

To avoid mistakes and trouble in settling accounts, contracts should be made, if possible, with

the proprietor, and not left entirely with servants and those delivering the Ice. Tickets if used at all must be paid for on delivery unless otherwise arranged.

Customers leaving the city for more than ten days at a time, by giving notice at the office, will be entitled to a proper deduction; without such notice no deduction will be made.

Notice of change of residence, if given at the office, will prevent disappointment.

office, will prevent disappointment.
Complaints against drivers for neglect, carelessness, or any other cause, should be made at the

Ice kept constantly on hand at the office, and can be had in large or small quantities.

Orders can be left at the following places or sent through the Post Office:
NAIRN & PALMER, Penn. avenue and 9th street.

Z. D. GILMAN, Penn. avenue, between 6th and W. H. GILMAN, Pennsylvania avenue and 41

Street.
Dr. T. C. McINTIRE, 7th and I streets.
FORD & BRO., Penn. avenue and 11th street.
Ringley's, Seven Buildings. Z. M. P. K NG, corner 154 and I streets. H. H. McPherson, Capitol Hill. L. R. HOLMEAD, Maryland avenue and 7th

F. S. WALSH, Navy Yard. - Dyson, corner of Penn. avenue & 12th

L. J. MIDDLETON, Office and Depot southwest cor. F and 12th streets. LAW NOTICE.

Brown, Stanton, and Walker.

M. T. BROWN, FRED. P. STANTON, and J. KNOX WALKER, have formed a

parinership for practising law in the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Court of Claims in Washington, and in the Courts of Ten-nessee. Offices in Washington and Memphis. One of the parties will always be found at either place, and letters addressed to them will receive prompt attention. April 21—tfeod

RAPPAHANNOCK ACADEMY. LOR LEASE OR RENT,--The subscriber having determined to discontinue teachol, offers for Lease or Rent the Rappa hannock Academy, which he wishes to dispose for the next four years. There has been a school at the place for forty years. It is situated seven teen miles below Fredericksburg, immediately on the road between that place and Port Royal. The locality can be surpassed by none for hoyal.

The locality can be surpassed by none for beauty
or healthfulness, is supplied with all necessary
buildings, which are in good repair and will accommodate seventy borders.

Teachers wishing to keep a boarding school,
will do well by calling to see the place before
hereaving elsewhere.

bargaining elsewhere. Address the subscriber at Port Royal, Car dine

Nov. 27- THOMAS R THORNTON.

JOYCE'S TASTELESS SOLUTION Of Copalba! 114 Chambers Street, N. Y. TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION. GENTLEMEN.—The valuable medicinal properties of Balsam Copaiba have long been recognized by the faculty, but the great disadvantage arising from its nauseous taste has hitherte prevented its administration in many diseases for which it is particularly adapted. The usual "modus operands" of prescribing it, either in the form of an Emulsion or Gelatinous Capsules, has not been found satisfactory, being liable to some objection, either from the difficulty expe rienced by some individuals in the deglutition of

the Capsule or the small quantity of Copaiba ger erally found in the Emulsion.

Joyce's tasteless solution of Copaiba is the most unique preparation yet introduced to the medical profession, as it contains 50 per cent. of the purest Para Copaiba, without taste or smell, and at same time mixes clearly and freely with water, and is pronounced by the most eminent physicians and analytical chemists in the old and new worlds to contain all the medicinal proper ties of Balsam Copaiba without its disagreable

characteristics. It is an efficient preparation for all diseases of the mucous membranes, and particularly Gono rheœa, Leucorrhœa, Gleet, painful hemorrhoida affections, and in chronic irritation of the bladder. Sold in Washington wholesale, by J. N. CALLAN.

And retail by Messrs. C. Stott & Co., M. P. Kings, Patterson & Naira, Ford & Brothers, D. S. Dyson, J. B. Moore, Dr. W. B. Young, R. A. Payne, Bury & Co., Navy Yard; H. M. McPherson, jr, F. S. Walsh, V. Harbaugh Benjamin Frankin, — McIntire, Dr. S. E. Ty son, J. S. Lovejoy, J. W. Naira, Wallace Elliott and John A. Milburn, and — Pierpoint, Alexandria.

NEW TIN-WARE ESTABLISHMENT. THE undersigned have commenced the Tin-Ware and Copper business, and repairing generally of every article in this line, on 3d street, two doors south of Pennsylvania avenue. They are also prepared to execute, on the shortest notice, and in the most perfect manner, models of every description, intended to be patented. are of patronage is earnestly solicited.

HARMAN & WILSON.

tween-the North and South, and Jeopardy of the Republic; Legal mode of Redress pointed out; by W. B. Davis, Wilmington, North Carolina Price

Two Dollars.
On Sale at BISHOP'S Periodical Store, No. 216 Pennsylvinia avenue, adjoining Willard's Hotel.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED AT SHIL-LINGTON'S Bookstore— The Dodd Family, by Charles Lever, author of harles O'Malley. Behind the Scenes, by Lady Bulwer Lytton.

ooks ever written.

Everything in the Book, Newspaper, and Staonery line for sale at

JOE SHILLINGTON'S Bookstore, Odeon Building, corner 41 street and Pa. avenue

The Lamplighter, one of the most fascinating

TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND WATCHES.—Members of Congress and others in want of perfect timekeepers would do well to make their selections at once, in order to test their quality before leaving the city.

Our assortment for both Ladies and Gentlemen was never so complete as at present, embracing ivery description, which we offer unusually low.

M. W GALT & BROTHER,

Penn. avenue, between 9th and 10th streets.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and Plated Ware at Reduced Prices.—In anticipation of the approaching dull season, we offer our entire stock of elegant Gold Watches, Rich Jewelry, Pure Silverware, &c., at greatly reduced rates.

reduced rates.

Persons would do well to examine our assortment, which is by far the largest, most fashionable and best selected ever offered to our customers.

M. W. GALT & BRO.,

324 Penn. avenue, between 5th and 9th streets.
Feb 16—3tif

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for September is a magnificent number, filled with superior avings, and for sale at Shillington's book store.
The great Illustrated Magazine of Art for Sep-

ember is one of the best that has been issued.

Leslie's Ladies' Gazette for September contains all the new Fall fashions.
The Knickerbocker Magazine for September

Godey's Lady's Book, Graham's Magazine, and Putnam's Magazine, all for September, received and for sale at SHILLINGTON'S Bookstore,

TAKE NOTICE. HAVE now on hand a large assortmen of every description of Spectacles, from the lowest price to the very best quality used, and having been for a long time engaged in manufacturing, and adjusting Glasses for the most difficult and defective visions, therefore can with confidence guarantee to benefit and improve the sight of all who need.

Call at 418, Pennsylvania avenue, Sign of the arge Spread Eagle- A. O. HOOD. arge Spread Eagle-Feb 7 [Organ.]

KID GLOVES.—A fresh supply of Gent's light-colored Kid Gloves at STEVENS'S Feb 24—3tif Sales Room, Brown's Hotel.

TAYLOR & MAURY'S DOLLAR LET-ter balance, in universal use. Price \$1. April 21 Bookstore, near 9th st. TINDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS .-Under Shirts and Drawers this day opened, of the best quality and at low and uniform prices, at Nov 15—3tif

MERICAN ENGINEERING, Illus-A trated by branches of mechanical arts, statrated by branches of mechanical arts, stationary, marine, and lecomotive engines, manufacturing machinery, printing presses, tools, grist, steam, saw, and rolling mills, from buildings, &c., of the newest and most improved construction, by G. Weissenborn, Civil Engineer; parts one and two now ready, \$1 each. Sole agents for Washington,

TAYLOR & MAURY,

Apr. 14 Washington, Apr 14 Bookstore, near 9th st.

MRS. JAMESON'S NEW BOOK. - A common-place book of Thoughts, Memories and Fancies, original and selected, by Mrs Jameson. Price 75 cents. Leaves from a Family Journal, from the French of Emilie Souvestre, author of "the Attic Philosopher in Paris." Paper, 50 cents; cloth, 75

Theory and Practice of Landscape Painting in water colors, illustrated by a series of 24 designs, water colors, mustrated by a series of 24 designs, colored diagrams of numerous wood cuts, with two extra plates of simultaneous contracts, by George Barnard. Price \$5.

Just received at

TAYLOR & MAURY'S Bookstore,

HISTORY OF GREECE .- A History of A HISTORY OF GREECE. A History of Greece, from the earliest times to the Roman Conquest, with supplementary chapters on the History of Literature and Art. By Wm. Smith, LL. D., editor of the Dictionaries of "Greek and LL. D., editor of the Dictionaries of "Greek and Methodogy." Roman Antiquities" "Biography and Mythology," and "Geography." With notes, and a continuation to the present time. By C. C. Felton, LL.D., Eliot Professor of Greek Literature in Harvard University.

The above work is intended principally for schools of the higher classes. Just received and for sale at the Bookstore of R. FARNHAM, corner Pennsylvania avenue and 11th street. Aug 21.

HE SONS OF THE SIRES, A HIS tory of the Rise, Progress, and Destiny of the American Party, and its probable influence on the next Presidential election, to which is added a Review of the Letter of the Hon. Henry A. Wise against the Know-nothings, by an Ame

The History of Mason and Dixon's Line, contained in an Address delivered by John H. B. Latrobe, of Maryland, before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, November 8, 1854.

Mirana Elliot, or the Voice of the Spirit, by S.

Autobiography of Charles Caldwell, M. D., with a Preface, Notes, and Appendix, by Harriet W. Varner.

Just received and for sale by R. FARNHAM,

Corner of Penn. avenue and 11th street. A (1,600 Acres) for Sale.—Having leased for a term of years, "The Fauquier White Sulphur Springs" to persons whose high reputation warrants the belief they will be kept in the best style, the undersigned now offers for sale the valuable farm which surrounds the Springs.

It contains upwards of 450 acres of low grounds—remarkable for extraordinary crops of corn, and capable of being made the best possible mea lows. As part of this land yielded 100 bushels of a stagle acre, in 1853, the twelfth year of successive—ittivation, without manure; and in 1854, bad as was VALUABLE FARM IN VIRGINIA,

the season, produced 70 bushels—the Farm is easily susceptible of division, and is certainly one of the best in Virginia.

Terms: One-third on the 1st of December next,

and the balance in one and two years thereafter with interest from date of delivery. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber by letters addressed to "Warrenton Springs, Viror to Washington, D. C.
THOMAS GREEN. May 1-tf POCALYPTC SKETCHES.-Lectures

on the Book of Revelation by the Rev. John lumming, D. D.; 75 cents. Benedictions, or the Blessed ....... by the Rev. est price, for sale at the bookstore of GRAY & BALLANTYNE,

AND HACKMEN.

AND HACKMEN.

How TO KNOW WHO THE HACKMAN IS.—All hacks are required to be licensed, and to have the number of their licenses to be painted in black figures of not less than two inches in depth, on the front and side of each lamp attached to such carriage; or, if there be no lamps, the numbers shall be conspicuously painted on each side of the driver's have.

In case any stranger or other person teels himself aggrieved by any hack-driver, let him obtain the number of the hack. How to reach him with the law is hereafter pointed out.

RATES OF FARE ALLOWED BY LAW.—For each

three miles..... 50 When detained on route over five min-

RIGHTS OF PERSONS HIRING HACKS.—When more than two persons are in a back the driver is not permitted to take up another passenger without the consent of persons already in his hack.

When any number of persons employ a hack the driver is not allowed to take up any other passenger, provided the occupant will pay him the fare of three persons.

Hackmen are allowed to receive a greater compensation than is fixed by law if it be voluntarily offered by the passenger; but if he receive the same without informing the passenger that it is greater than his legal fare, he is guilty of having demanded the illegal fare.

In Cases of Refusal by Hackmen to take Passengers of Hackmen are required by law to carry all passengers rendering them the legal fare, unless previously engaged for the time necessary to transport passengers offering him the fare, under a penalty of five dollars.

When a hackman shall refuse to take passengers, on the piec of a previous engagement, he is

when a nackman shall reluse to take passen-gers, on the pieu of a previous engagement, he is required to give the name and residence of the person by whom he is so engaged, under a penalty of five dollars.

If it should appear that the pieu of a previous

engagement was a false one, or that the informa-tion of the name and residence of the person given by the hackman was false, then the hackman

by the hackman was false, then the hackman incurs a penalty of five dollars.

PENALTY FOR DEMANDING ILLEGAL FARE.—The penalty for demanding a higher rate of fare for the transportation of passengers, is five dollars for each offence; and the person paying the illegal fare may recover back the amount over and above the sum allowed by law.

Where illegal fare is demanded or received of a stranger or any person who shall not at the time stranger, or any person who shall not at the time have resided twelve months in the city, the pen-alty for so doing is double, or ten dollars for each

SLEIGHS.—The rates of fare and all the other conditions, terms, and penalties, prescribed by law for the regulation of hackney carriages, apply to all sleighs running for hire within the city of Wash-

Drivers.—No person under sixteen years of age DRIVERS.—No person under sixteen years of age is allowed by law to drive any back, cab, or sleigh for hire in this city, under a penalty of five dollars.

How TO VINDICATE THE LAW.—Strangers and others arriving in the city by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, who shall apply to a hackman for the use of his vehicle and be refused, or who shall be asked and required to pay over and above the legal rates of fare, will observe the number on the legal rates of fare, will observe the number on the hack, and immediately inform the police officer whose duty it is to be in attendance at the depot. whose duty it is to be in attendance at the depot.

That officer will protect the passenger from impotent the passenger from impotent the passenger from impotent the passenger from impotent the two political parties of the country, have States will be preserved intact, the original of conscience in establishing a religious test as

fending hackman.

Any refusal or neglect by the police officer at the depot to execute the law in this respect he knows will be followed promptly by his dismissal.

Strangers reaching the depot from steambo or other places from whom illegal fare is demanded will apply to the police officer in attendance, whose duty it is to ascertain whether the fare demanded be illegal, and if so, to prosecute the offending

READY MADE CLOTHING T REDUCED PRICES .-- As the season A TREDUCED PRICES,—As the season is advanced, we have determined to sell off the remaining portion of our winter stock at greatly reduced prices; therefore gentleman wishing to consult economy in purchasing fine Over coats, Talmas Dress, Frock, and Business Coats; Black and Fancy Cashuere Pants; Velvet, Silk, Satin, and Merino Vests; Under Shirts and Drawers, and all other ready made garments of fine quality, will find our present variety to be as well assorted as in the beginning of the season, with the advantage of much lower prices.

WALL & STEPHENS,

322 Pa avenue, next to Iron Hall The New York and Liverpool United States Mail Steamers. The ships comprising this line are

The Atlantic ..... Captain West. The Pacific ...... Captain Nye. The Baltic ...... Captain Comstock These ships having been built by contract, expressly for government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommo-dations for passengers are unequalled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New York to Liverpool In second cabin, \$75. Exclusive use of extra sized 

No berth secured until paid for. PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING. From New York.

Wed'day. Dec. 27, 1854 Saturday. Dec. 16, 1854
Wed'day. Jan. 10, 1855 Saturday. Dec. 30, 1854
Wed'day. Jan. 10, 1855 Saturday. Dec. 30, 1854 Wed cay. Jan. 24, 1835 Saturday. Jan. 13, 1855 Wed'dat. Feb. 7, 1855 Saturday. Jan. 27, 1855 Wed'day. Feb. 21, 1855 | Saturday. Feb. 10, 1855 Wed'day. Mar. 7, 1855 | Saturday. Feb. 24, 1855

For fre ght or pa-sage, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall street, N. Y. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co., Liverpool.
R. G. ROBERTS & Co.,
13 King's Arms Yard, London
B. G. WAIN WRIGHT & Co.,

GEO. H. DRAPER, Havre. The owners of these ships will not be accounts ble for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, pre cious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein ex-

COMMENTARIES on the Jurisdiction Practice, and Peculiar Jurisprudence of the Courts of the United States, vol. 1, by George Ticknor Curtis.

History of the Crusades, their Rise, Progress,
History of the Royal

and Results, by Major Proctor, of the Military Academy. Cumming's Lectures on the Seven Churches. TAYLOR & MAURY'S Bookstore.

PAMILIAR QUOTATIONS.—A collection of Familiar Quotations, with complete Ia ices of Authors and Subjects, price \$1. Memorials of Youth and Manhood, by Sidney Willard, two volumes; price \$2.
Ellie, or the Human Comedy, by John Ester

outhor of Virginia Come lians, &c.
TAYLOR & MAUR Ockstore OTICE. The undersigned have formed a co-partnership for the purpose of conducting a mercantile business, under the firm of Wil-

JAMES WILLAMS.
March 26, 1856. JAMES H. WILIAMS.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING HACKS PLATFORM OF THE DEMO-CRATIC PARTY AS ADOPTED BY THE CINCINNATI CON-VENTION.

Resolved, That the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patri-otism and the discriminating justice of the

American people.

Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our creed which we are proud to maintain before the world as a great element in a form of government springing from and upheld by a popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of Federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsy the vote of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the

popular credulity.

Resolved, Therefore, That entertaining these views, the Democratic party of the Union, through their delegates assembled in a general convention of the States, convening together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free representative government, and appealing to their fellow citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and re-assert before the American people the declarations of principles avowed by them, when, on former occasions, in general convention, they presented their candidates for the popular

1. That the federal government is one of liberal powers, derived solely from the Consti-tution, and the grants of power made therein ought to be strictly construed by all the de-partments and agents of the government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exer-cise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the Constitution does not confer upon the general government the power to commence and carry on a general system of in-

ternal improvements.
3. That the Constitution does not confer au thority upon the federal government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just or expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of any other, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the inury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen and every section of the country has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and a complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence and for-

eign aggression.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the Government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, nd that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expen-penses of the Government, and for gradual but certain extinction of the public debt.

6. That Congress has no power to charter : National Bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interest mises of 1850, confirmed by both the Demoof our country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and
calculated to place the business of the country
within the control of a concentrated money
power, and above the laws and will of the people; and that the results of Democratic legisple; and that the results of Democratic legisation in this and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854; that the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories and the admission of
ganization of Territories and the admission of
structure of the people and the planete and reputative and reputations between those who are
entitled to share the blessings and benefits of
our free institutions.

"Resolved, That the effort to direct the power
of the government by anti-slavery agitations,
under the various names and phases of Free
cation of 1850, confirmed by both the Demoratic and Whig parties in National Conventions, ratified by the people in the election of
the people, and
the control of a concentrated money
of Territories in 1854; that the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories and the admission of lation in this and all other financial measures demonstrated to practical men of all parties compacts of the Constitution maintained invio a qualification for office, by the secret oath-bound

7. That the separation of the moneys of the Government from all banking institutions is in- American State that may be constituted or earliest and most honored administrators. dispensable for the safety of the funds of the annexed with a republican form of Govern-

Government and the rights of the people. 8. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith, and every attempt to abridge the privilege of be-coming citizens and owners of soil among us ought to be resisted with the same spirit which other States. swept the alien and sedition laws from our

statute book. 9. That Congress has no power under the mestic institutions of the several States, and that all such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countena

any friend of our political institutions.nced by Resolved, That the foregoing proposition covers and was intended to embrace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress, and therefore the Democratic party of the Union. standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known a the compromise measures settled by Congress, the act for reclaiming fugitives ing designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed, or so changed as to destroy or

impair its efficiency,

Resolved, That the Democratic party will re sist all attempts at renewing in Congress, or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may

Resolved, That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the na-tional objects specified in the Constitution, and that we are opposed to any law for the distri-bution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the Constitution.

Resolved, That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities amply sufficient to guard the public interests, to suspend the pas-sage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House Representatives until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical dominion of the Bank of the United States, and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles aid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1792 and 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature in 1799—that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them

out on their obvious meaning and import.

That in view of the condition of the popular institution in the Old World, a high and sacred duty is involved with increased responsibility

upon the Democracy of this country, as the party of the people, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the union of the States—and to sustain and advance among them constitutional liberty, by continu among them constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution—which are broad enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it is, and the Union as it should be—in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

and progressive people. The first part of the report embraces the general principles of the last Convention, and re-affirms the Baltimore platform of 1852. It

then proceeds as follows: And whereas, since the foregoing declara-tion was numerously adopted by our predeces-sors in National Conventions, an adverse political and religious test has been secretly organized by a party claiming to be exclusive-ly Americans, and it is proper that the Ameri-can Democracy should clearly define its rela-tions thereto: Therefore—

Resolved, That the foundation of this Union of States having been laid in its prosperity, expansion, and pre-eminent example in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concern, and no respect of persons in regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitu-tional, or in accordance with American principles which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth-

That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose the well-considered declarations of former Conventions upon the sectional issue of mestic slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States, and that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agita-tion, now relies to test the fidelity of the peo-ple, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union— Resolved, That, claiming fellowship with and

desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union, under the Constiition, as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerndomestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories : and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion, the American Democracy recognise and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union, non-interference by Congress with slavery in States and Terri-tories; that this was the basis of the compromises of 1850, confirmed by both the Demonew States, with or without domestic slavery, | Soilism, Anti-Nebraskaism, Fusionism, and Re-

ment. Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the fairly expressed will of the majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the

Resolved, That, in view of the condition of the dangerous tendencies of sectional agitation, Constitution to interfere with or control the do- combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the rights of acquiring citizenship in our own land, a high and sacred duty has devolved an increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by vigilant adherence to those principle and the compromises of the Constitution which are broad and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great progressive people.

Resolved, That the questions connected with the foreign policy of the country are inferior to no domestic question whatever; that the time has come when the people of the United States should declare themselves in favor of free neas, of progressive free trade throughout the world. and by solemn manifestations place their moral influence by the side of their successful

Resolved, That our geographical and political position with reference to other States of this continent, no less than the interest of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we hold sacred the prininvolved in the Monroe doctrine; that their bearing and import should admit of no misconstruction, and should be applied with unbending rigidity.

Resolved, That a great highway of Nature, as well as the assent of those States most in mediately interested in its maintenance, has been marked out for a free communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people; that this result should be secured by the timely and efficient control which we have a right to claim over it; that no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress; nor should we allow any interference with the reations which it may suit our policy to establish with the Government of States within whose dominion it lies: that we can, under no circumstances, surrender our preponderance in

the adjustment of all questions arising out of it. Resolved, That, in view of so commanding an interest, the people of the United States cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers the passage across the oceanic

Resolved, That the Democratic party will expect of the next Administration that every proper effort will be made to insure our ascen dency in the Gulf of Mexico; to maintain a

WASHINGTON SENTINEL

BEVERLEY TUCKER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

FOR PRESIDENT. JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA. FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, OF KENTUCKY.

permanent protection of the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised upon the soil, and the com-modities created by the industry of the people of our Western valleys and the Union at large.

#### PLATFORM OF JAMES BUCHANAN, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

"Resolved, That in the present distracted condition of parties; in which sectional and partial issues have been allowed to attain a dangerous supremacy, we recognise in the policy of the Democratic party, that which rests upon the Constitution as its basis; and that it is the party which above all others has, in the language of the illustrious Madison, ever continued to hold the Union of the States as the basis of their peace and happiness; to support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as its authorities; to respect the rights and authorities reserved to the States and to the people, as equally incorporated with, and essential to, the success of the general system; and to avoid the slightest interference with the rights of conscience or the functions of religion, so

wisely exempted from civil jurisdiction.

"Resolved, That by the general consent of the wise and virtuous of all nations, the framers of the Republic of the United States exhibited, in their individual characters and in the result of their public deliberations, a degree of virtue and a practical statesmanship to which the history of the world affords no parallel; that in no part of the Federal compact is the wisdom of our Fathers more conspicuous, than in leav-ing the whole question of slavery to the States ing the whole question of slavery to the States in their separate capacities, and that in the provision for the re-delivery of fugitives escaped from labor or service, they demonstrated a sense of justice, an appreciation of the value of the Union, an attachment to its preservation, an avoidance of one-sided philanthropy and impracticable theories of government, which present a proper example for the guidance and imitation of us their descendants.

imitation of us their descendants.

"Resolved, That we look only to the Constitution, and the exposition thereof which has been afforded by the practices of the Democratic administrations, for the chart of our policy. That these constitute, until the fundamental law is changed by methods which itself provides, the highest law of our obedience as citizens; and that we utterly discard that particular and exaggerated sympathy, the attempt to carry which into practice is at the peril of our dearest interests as a nation, and threatens the in-fliction of evils of tenfold magnitude to thosewhich it proposes to heal.

"Resolved, That the equality of the States is

the vital element of the Constitution itself, and that all interference with the rights of the States, by those who seek to disregard the sacred guarantees of the past, and by all others, should be rebuked with the same spirit that would deneunce and repudiate all attempts to "Resolved, That the effort to direct the power

their soundness, safety and utility in all busi- late, and the perpetuation and expansion of society of the Know nothings, is opposed both this Union ensured to its utmost capacity of to the letter and the spirit of the Constitution, embracing, in peace and harmony, every future | and to the earnest teachings and practice of its "Resolved. That we are now as ever unaltera bly opposed to the doctrines and designs of all organizations which contemplate the overthrow of the civil and religious rights of the citizen, which, like the equality of the States, is a sacreand inalienable right, never to be interfered with by factious parties and reckless legislation, with out a subversion of the primary objects of our

political system, and a repudiation of the guarantees of the past, and the hopes of the future.
"Resolved, That in the repeal of the act known as the Missouri Compromise act, and the pasthe popular institutions of the Old World, and sage of the act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, free from unconstitutional restrictions, the last Congress performed a work of patriotic sacrifice, in meeting the demands of sectional excitement by unshaken adherence to the fundamental law.

"Resolved, That this legislation cannot be deemed unnecessary, but that it was expedient to meet the questions of which it disposed, and which could never admit of a more easy settlement than at present. That we recognize in it the application to the Territories of the United States of the rule of 'equal and exact justice to all men,' of all sections of the Confederacy, which was designed by the framers of our Government, and which was defined as one of its essential principles by the immortal Jefferson.

"Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania, following the counsel of some of the wisest statesmen of the North and South, were ready on more than one occasion in the past to extend the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific, so as to make it the basis of a final settlement of the question of slavery in the Territories; but when this proposition was rejected, in 1848, on the ground that it involved an undue concession to the South, by the very men who now clamor for a restoration of the Missouri line, there seemed to be but one wise alternative left, and that was to refer the whole question of slavery in the Territories to the people thereof, to be regulated as they may deem proper; and we, therefore, cheerfully ex-tend our hearty support to the policy of the Government as recognized in the compromise measures of 1850, and embodied in the laws organizing the Territories of Kansas and Ne-

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the ground.

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